

— STATE HISTORIC SITE
Paris, Texas

Pre-Visit Guide Grade 4

Overview: Meet the Maxeys

Sam Bell Maxey was a successful lawyer, military veteran, and a two-term U.S. Senator. Sam Bell and Marilda Maxey completed their impressive home in Paris, Texas, in 1868, during the period of Reconstruction. All who lived and worked at Maxey House lived through a socially, politically, and economically chaotic time in Texas history.

Grade 4 Social Studies TEKS

- (4) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in Texas during the last half of the 19th century. The student is expected to:
 - (A) describe the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Texas.
- (6) Geography. The student uses geographic tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data. The student is expected to:
 - (A) apply geographic tools, including grid systems, legends, symbols, scales, and compass roses, to construct and interpret maps.
- (12) Economics. The student understands patterns of work and economic activities in Texas. The student is expected to:
 - (A) explain how people in different regions of Texas earn their living, past and present, through a subsistence economy and providing goods and services.
- (17) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of active individual participation in the democratic process. The student is expected to:
 - (D) identify the importance of historical figures and important individuals who modeled active participation in the democratic process such as Sam Houston, Barbara Jordan, Lorenzo de Zavala, Ann Richards, Sam Rayburn, Henry B. González, James A. Baker III, Wallace Jefferson, and other local individuals.
- (21) Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology. The student is expected to:
 - (A) differentiate between, locate, and use valid primary and secondary sources such as computer software; interviews; biographies; oral, print, and visual material; documents; and artifacts to acquire information about the United States and Texas;
 - (B) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions;
 - (C) organize and interpret information in outlines, reports, databases, and visuals, including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps.













Materials

- Historical images for display/distribution
- Graphic organizers

Vocabulary

- **artifact**: something made and used by people in the past.
- **general**: a high-ranking senior military officer in the Army
- **Reconstruction:** a period after the Civil War (1865-1877) during which efforts were made to reunite the divided country and determine how freed slaves would be integrated into American society
- **senator:** an elected member of a state or national assembly who vote on laws. Prior to the passage of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1913, senators such as Sam Bell Maxey were elected or chosen by members of each state's legislature rather than voters.

Activity: At Home with the Maxeys

15 minutes

Display/distribute the **resource images** of rooms at the Maxey home.

Ask the following questions for discussion as students analyze the photos:

- What details in the photos tell you about the Maxey's social standing? Give examples.
- What activities might have taken place in these rooms?
- What similarities and differences do you see between the Maxey house's rooms and rooms in today's houses?
- Why are historical photographs valuable?

Activity: Meet Mr. Maxey

20 minutes

Display/distribute the **biography** of Sam Bell Maxey. Read it aloud or ask for volunteer readers.

After reading, discuss these questions as a class:

- What careers did Sam Bell Maxey have?
- Why did Maxey have to ask the U.S. president for a pardon after the Civil War? Do you think this was fair? Why or why not?
- What do you feel was Maxey's most important accomplishment? Why?
- How does the Maxey State Historic Site help tell the story of Texas?











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Activity: Mapping Paris, Texas

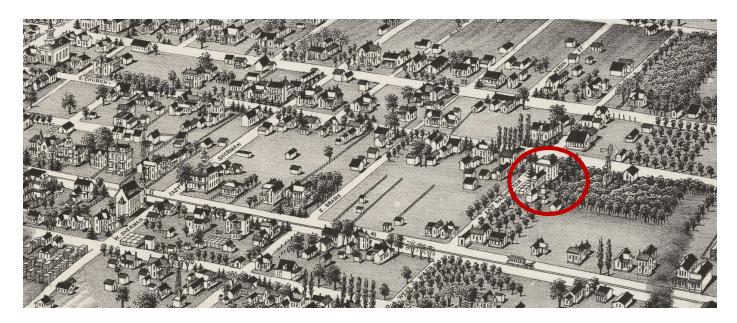
35 minutes

Display/distribute the **1885 Bird's Eye View of Paris**, **Texas**. (A higher resolution map requiring Adobe Flash is available at http://www.birdseyeviews.org/zoom.php?city=Paris&year=1885&extra_info=.)

Preview the map, including the title, subtitle, key, map inset, and any other additional information.

Ask students to look at the map to answer the following questions:

- Find South Church Street and East Washington Streets on the map.
 - What building is located at the southwest corner? (*Maxey House*)



- Look at the map key information on the left side of the map, A-14.
 - How many churches are listed? (9 churches, A-I)
 - o How many railroad depots were in Paris in 1885? (2 depots, P and Q)
 - Where could the people of Paris buy boots and shoes for themselves and saddles for their horses? (Paris Dry Goods, 5; Wortham & Co., 7; John Straub, 11)
 - What do you notice about one of the churches? Why was it listed like this? (*specifically listed as a "colored" church, I,; segregation*)













- Where could the people of Paris go to buy furniture? (*J.W. Rodgers, 3; Thomas Hardware Co.,* 9)
- Where could the people of Paris go for entertainment? (*Opera House, N*)
- What were the names of hotels in Paris? (Peterson Hotel, R; Lamar Hotel, S)
- What industries are represented on the map? (gas, Z; oil, 1)

Paris Oil Works.
Paris Oil Works Ginnery. A Cumberland Presbyterian Church. B First Presbyterian Church. 2 Paris Compress Co., Geo. N. Wells, Supt. 3 J. W. Rodgers, Furniture Mfy. 4 Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, Cotton Buyers, 4 W. T. Whitman, Cotton Buyer. 4 J. D McDade, Cotton Buyer. 4 J. D paris Dru Goods Company. Dru Goods Co C Baptist Church. D Methodist Church. E Christian Church. F Episcopal Church. G Congregational Church, H Catholic Church, 4 J. D McDade, Cotton Buyer.
5 Paris Dry Goods Company, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.
6 F. S. Lynch, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Clothing.
7 Williams, Wortham & Co., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.
8 J. L. Terrill's Famous Dry Goods and Clothing House.
9 Lyons, Thomas Hardware Co., Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Furniture
10 M. F. Allen, Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Stoves and Tin Ware.
11 John Straub, Saddlery, Harnesses, Shoe Leather and Findings.
12 E. Reuss, Drugs, Fancy Goods, etc.
13 Hamilton & Son, Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
14 R. P. Owens, Groceries, Feed and Provisions. I Colored Churches, J County Court House and Jail, K City Hall L Aiken Institute. M Schools. N Opera House. O Post Office. P Texas & Pacific R. R. Depot, W. F. Braggins, Agent. Q M. P. & N. W. R. R. Depot. R Peterson Hotel, M. C. Meehan, Prop. S Lamar Hotel, C. W. McKinney, Prop. T Exchange Bank S. E. Clement, President. H. A. Clement, Cashier. 14 R. P. Owens, Groceries, Feed and Provisions. "I OWN THE OI U Daily News. V Daily Balance Wheel, W The North Texan. X The Texas Tribune. Z Paris Gas Light Company.

Assessment

Evaluate student work for completeness and understanding.

Take-home Extension

Distribute **Maxey House KWL charts**. Tell students to complete the K and W columns of the chart and bring it back to class. They will complete the chart as a Post-Visit activity.













Additional Resources & Extensions

The Portal to Texas History

https://texashistory.unt.edu

The Handbook of Texas Online

https://tshaonline.org/handbook

Library of Congress

https://loc.gov

• Web Guide—African American Sites in the Digital Collections

"1861-1877: Civil War and Reconstruction" http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/afam/afam-1861.html

Facing History and Ourselves

www.facinghistory.org

• Race in U.S. History

https://www.facinghistory.org/topics/race-us-history

• The Reconstruction Era

https://www.facinghistory.org/reconstruction-era

National Park Service

Reconstruction Era National Historical Park

https://www.nps.gov/reer/index.htm

• The Era of Reconstruction 1861-1900 Theme Study

https://www.nps.gov/reer/index.htm

Zinn Education Project

• Teach Reconstruction Campaign

https://www.zinnedproject.org/campaigns/teach-reconstruction/

• If We Knew Our History

https://www.zinnedproject.org/if-we-knew-our-history/

Related Resources

https://www.zinnedproject.org/collection/reconstruction/











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Teaching Tolerance – Teaching Hard History

• A Framework for Teaching American Slavery

https://www.tolerance.org/frameworks/teaching-hard-history/american-slavery

Digital History

• Reconstruction

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraID=8&smtID=1

National Endowment for the Humanities EDSITEment!

• The Battle Over Reconstruction curriculum unit

https://edsitement.neh.gov/curriculum-unit/battle-over-reconstruction

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Activity Image: Maxey House







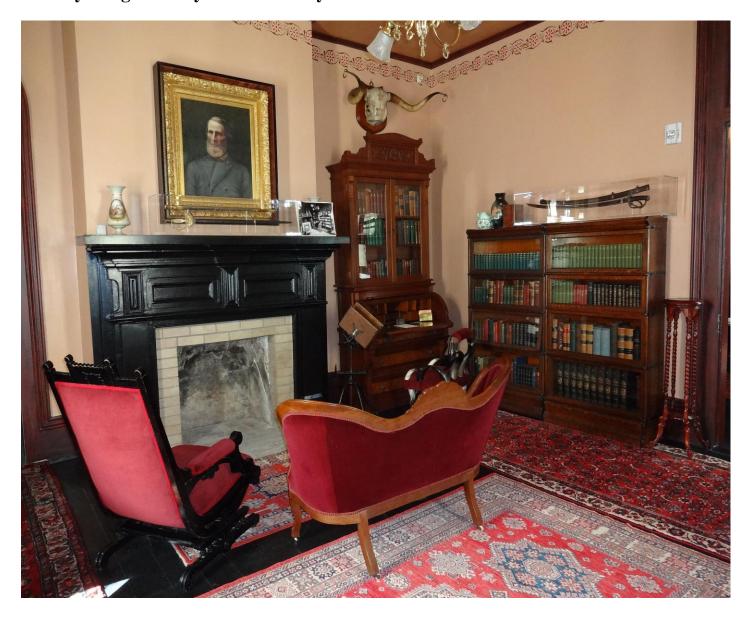




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Activity Image: Maxey House Library











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Activity Image: Maxey House Parlor











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Activity Image: Sam Bell, Marilda, and Dora Maxey













Activity Resource: Sam Bell Maxey Brief Biography

Sam Bell Maxey was born in Kentucky in 1825. He graduated from West Point Military Academy and fought in the U.S. Army during the Mexican-American War. After the war, he left the army and returned to Kentucky, where he joined his father's law firm. Sam married Marilda Cass Denton in 1853. In 1857, the family moved to Paris, Texas. They raised an adopted daughter, Dora Bell Maxey, and their great-nephew, Sam Bell Maxey Long.

Sam Bell Maxey joined the Confederate Army at the start of the Civil War. He rose to the rank of major general. He was Commander of Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Confederate States of America from 1863 to 1865. When the Confederate Army surrendered to the Union Army, the Confederate Army officers were stripped of their rights as citizens and were considered to be traitors to the United States.

At the end of the war, Sam Bell Maxey had to ask the President Andrew Johnson for a pardon, or forgiveness, in order to recover his property and rights as a citizen of the reunited country. The governors of Texas and Kentucky each sent recommendations for Sam Bell Maxey. Ulysses S. Grant, former commanding general of the Union Army and Maxey's former West Point classmate, also supported him. In 1867, Sam Bell Maxey received his pardon and returned to his work as a lawyer.

The next year, Sam Bell and Marilda built their beautiful home on Church Street. They entertained many important people from Paris and around Texas in their home. From 1874-1886, Sam Bell Maxey represented Texas in Washington, D.C. as a U.S. Senator. Known as a hard worker, he had an influence on Native American affairs, railroads, and post offices.

storiedsites.com









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Activity Resource: 1885 Bird's Eye View Map of Paris, Texas

Citation: Henry Wellge (1850–1917). Paris, Texas. County Seat of Lamar County, 1885. Lithograph, 16.3 x 24.9 in., by Beck & Pauli, Litho. Milwaukee, Wis. Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, (Accessed 12/27/2018) http://www.birdseyeviews.org/zoom.php?city=Paris&year=1885&extra_info=.













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Activity Resource: Maxey House KWL Organizer

Know	WANT TO KNOW	LEARNED









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Site Visit Recommendations

- Complete the pre-visit lesson or other introductory lessons prior to your field trip.
- Divide students into small groups, each with an adult chaperone.
- Make sure students bring pencils. Pens and markers are not allowed in the exhibits.

Information

To schedule a site visit field trip for your students, please call 903-785-5716. For admission prices and hours of operation, please visit us online at http://visitsbmh.com.

Contact Us

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